

# DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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## GREAT MODERN PRESSES.

MARVELOUS DEVELOPMENT OF HIGH  
SPEED PRINTING MACHINERY.

Where it not for the high-speed perfecting press the newspaper of to-day could not be printed and placed before you in its present form; certainly not at the present cost. The modern newspaper, with its wonderful service in spreading information and molding opinion, is perhaps the greatest civilizing and controlling force of the time. The rapid printing-press, by making the newspaper possible, deserves to rank as one of the greatest achievements in an age of mechanical invention. Certainly there is no other machine of such power and complexity that possesses at the same time such accuracy and efficiency, handling, printing and folding sheets of paper that can be torn between the fingers without an effort.

Consider for a moment the work done by one of the great presses known to printers as "octuple" machines. To begin with, it is composed of about sixteen thousand separate pieces, and requires eighteen months for its construction in the largest manufactory in the country. It is more complicated than a locomotive or a watch, or any of the forms of mechanism to which we ordinarily refer as remarkable for their intricacy or nicety.

This press is fed from three continuous rolls of paper, each more than five feet wide, and all reeling off the paper as fast as it will run without tearing. At its highest speed the press will use up over two miles of this paper in an hour, or fifty miles of paper of the width of an ordinary newspaper page.

## AN ASTOUNDING RATE OF SPEED.

In terms more readily grasped, this indicates a capacity of 96,000 four, six or eight-page papers per hour. Not only are these papers printed at this astounding rate, but they are also cut, folded and counted. In other words, the press performs every operation connected with the paper from the time the rolls are put into position until the finished product emerges ready to be put on sale. Ninety thousand papers per hour means 1500 per minute, or twenty-five copies for every second ticked off on your watch.

Most of the larger newspapers have in their ordinary issues ten or twelve pages. Of these the press will turn out 72,000 in an hour, 1200 to the minute, or 20 every second.

The machine weighs over sixty tons, and is massive in its proportions. Yet its touch is as deft as that of human fingers. It handles the papers accurately, cuts them precisely and folds them up evenly, all with speed that is well nigh incredible.

Its operation is easy and resistless. A man throws back a lever; the many shafts and cylinders begin to revolve, going faster and faster until the streams of white paper are pouring into the machine too rapidly for the eye to measure. On the other side the printed sheets rain out so fast that one sees only the continual flash of steel fingers that seize and forward every sheet.

The operation of the press at its highest rate of speed means that each paper receives its impression in less than one-fifth of a second. How a permanent imprint can be made in that space of time is a marvel difficult to comprehend. Yet it is done. The ink does not smut nor rub off, and even the most delicate lines of an illustration are accurately reproduced.

## GENESIS OF THE INVENTION.

It is easy to understand that such a machine as this, performing so many different operations, represents a series of achievements rather than a single one. It is a gradual and natural development from the wooden screw press used by Gutenberg back in the middle of the fifteenth century.

But while there is no hard and fast line separating the new from the old or the perfect from the primitive in the history of printing, there are certain dates that are

marked by notable advances and improvements in the art.

One important change took place in 1806, when a Saxon named Frederick Koenig devised a form of press in which the paper was carried on a cylinder and received its impression from a form of type carried backward and forward on a flat bed.

The first of these cylinder presses was little more rapid than the earlier hand and lever forms, because the cylinder had to stop three times—that is, had three separate motions—to each impression. But in 1814 Koenig improved on this by a continuously revolving cylinder-press which attained the rate of 800 sheets per hour. The advance from 250 sheets per hour, the record of the old hand-presses, to 800 sheets, was a decided advance. Moreover, it introduced a new principle which has been of the first importance in developing the modern high-speed press.

Many improvements in the method of handling the paper were devised after Koenig's press came into use, and thousands of presses constructed upon this plan are in use to-day. An American improvement on this style of press, known as the double cylinder, attained a speed of 4000 per hour.

These presses answered the requirements of the newspapers when they were small in size and circulation. But with the advent of the daily, with its circulation running up to many thousands, they proved inadequate. There was a demand for something better, for greater speed.

## FIRST RAPID PRINTING PRESS.

In 1845 the firm of R. Hoe & Co., which had already been for many years engaged in the manufacture of printing-presses, attacked the problem. A number of experimental machines were erected, and finally it occurred to the experimenters that by placing the type instead of the paper on the cylinder, greater speed could be obtained. The result was the construction of a press known as the "Hoe Type-Revolving Machine," embodying patents taken out by Richard M. Hoe. The first one of these machines was placed in the *Ledger* office in Philadelphia in 1846. The basis of these inventions consisted in an apparatus for securely fastening the forms of the type on a central cylinder placed in a horizontal position. This was accomplished by the construction of cast-iron beds, one for each page of the newspaper. The column rules were made "V" shaped, i.e., tapering toward the feet of the type. It was found that, with proper arrangement for "locking up" or securing the type upon these beds, it could be held firmly in position, the surface forming a true circle, and the cylinder revolved at any speed required, without danger of the type falling out.

The first of these presses had only four impression cylinders, necessitating four boys to feed in the sheets. The running speed obtained was about two thousand sheets to each feeder per hour, thus giving, with what was called a "four-feeder," or "four-cylinder" machine, a running capacity of about eight thousand papers per hour printed on one side. As the demands of the newspapers increased more impression cylinders were added, until these machines were made with as many as ten grouped around the central cylinder, giving an aggregate speed of about twenty thousand papers per hour, printed upon one side.

A revolution in newspaper printing took place. Journals which before had been limited in their circulation by their inability to furnish the papers rapidly increased their issue, and many new ones were started. The new presses were adopted not only throughout the United States, but also in Great Britain.

The type-revolving machine marked a great advance in rapid printing. It was believed that the problem had been settled, at least for a long time to come. It was scarcely conceivable that any paper would want to print more than 20,000 copies per hour.

The type-revolving presses had scarcely been put into operation in this country and Europe before the

constant growth in circulation figures demanded still further improvements.

## FIRST CURVED STEREOTYPE PLATES.

Various experiments had demonstrated the possibility of casting stereotype plates on a curve. The process was brought to perfection by the use of flexible paper matrices upon which the metal was cast in curved moulds to any circle desired. These plates were placed upon the type-revolving machines instead of the type forms. The newspaper publishers were thus enabled to duplicate the forms and to run several machines at the same time, with a view to turning out the papers with greater rapidity. In some of the large London and New York offices as many as five of these machines were kept in constant operation.

The difficulty in obtaining high speeds with these machines was not in printing fast enough, but in getting the sheets to the machine rapidly and in disposing of them quickly after they had passed through the press.

The demand was for a press which would print from a continuous roll of paper, leaving the sheets to be cut and folded after they had passed through the machine. It was necessary, too, to insure satisfactory results, that the machine should perform all these operations itself. It was found that human hands could not work fast enough to keep up with the requirements of the modern newspaper.

In 1871 R. Hoe & Co. set to work to study this problem in a comprehensive manner, and to solve the difficulties in the way of attaining much higher speed than had ever before been attempted.

Expert mechanicians were set to work on different phases of the problem. Time, money and effort was expended without stint in the study of existing models, in erecting experimental machines, and in trying all manner of devices suggested to meet the requirements of the situation.

## NEW INK AND NEW PAPER.

The difficulties were not wholly of a mechanical nature. One was in the set-off of the first side of the sheet printed. This was avoided by the co-operation of the ink-makers, who were induced to devise special, rapid-drying inks.

Another drawback was in obtaining paper in roll of uniform perfection and strength. The paper-makers were led to make a study of producing large rolls of paper meeting these requirements. They solved the problem of finding a strong and cheap paper such as could be afforded by the daily press.

While these improvements were being wrought out, the press manufacturers were working on the problem of a rapid severance of the sheets after printing and the reliable and accurate delivery of the printed paper.

The most important device relating to this matter was the patent of Stephen D. Tucker, a member of R. Hoe & Co. It was called a "gathering and delivering cylinder," and was able to handle the papers as fast as they were printed. It is the mechanism on which the great speed of modern press depends. Without it one of the greatest machines would block a pressroom with papers before it had been in operation fifteen minutes.

Thus it will be seen that the rapid-working web press is a composite for which no one man deserves the entire credit. It is one of the most notable examples of a really wonderful mechanism constructed in response to a specific demand. The expert mechanicians engaged in the manufacture of presses knew what was wanted. They sat down and figured to these results just as experts in other fields of business might solve problems in mathematics or military tactics. It is a concrete illustration of the saying that no matter what the demand is, if it is strong enough it will be satisfied.

The press which was constructed in 1871, as a result of these investigations, was fed from a roll of web of paper over cylinders carrying stereotype plates, which printed it on both sides.

The sheets were not entirely

severed by the cutters, but were simply perforated after the printing. They were drawn by accelerating tapes, which completely separated them into a gathering cylinder so constructed that six, or any desired number, of perfect papers could be gathered one over the other. These by means of a switch, were, at the proper moment, turned off onto the sheet flyers, which deposited them on the receiving board.

This press for the first time did away completely with hand labor in the process of printing. It was, therefore, the beginning of rapid printing as that term is understood to-day. The only duties men were required to perform in connection with it were the starting of the press, watching to see that its work was performed properly, and taking away the papers after they were piled flat on the receiving board.

## FIRST GREAT POWER PRESS.

The first press of this pattern was set up in the office of the *New York Tribune* in 1871. Of course it had been thoroughly tested beforehand, and its makers were confident that it would do all that they claimed for it. Nevertheless considerable excitement attended its first practical operation.

When the lever was thrown back and the cylinders began to revolve, the paper reeled off the web in perfect form without interruption and delay, while, at the other end of the press, the papers were laid out in a perfectly even pile, ready to be folded for delivery. The new press delighted all who saw its operation, and earned the encomium of "a mechanism of almost human intelligence and more than human accuracy."

When the first of these web perfecting presses was put into successful operation, it was claimed that there was no limit to its speed except the ability of the paper to stand the strain of passing through the press. This claim seemed to be justified by the fact that 16,000 an hour were printed from a single feedboard. This was, however, the maximum speed obtained by this press. In most offices 12,000 per hour was the actual running speed.

One feature of the later improvement of the web press illustrates the way in which demand has acted to stimulate invention in this field. The first press did not fold the papers, but delivered them flat. They were given to the carriers in rolls, and it was left to those who sold them to fold them.

Here was a chance and demand for a time-saving mechanical device. The newsmen wanted the folding done in the office. At length a folder was devised and put in operation. It was found immediately that men hurrying to their offices or trains would purchase the folded papers in preference to others. Of course, such an advantage of competition could not be allowed to remain in the hands of a single publisher. All the offices had to put in folders. The advantage of combining this operation with the others performed by the press was clearly apparent. And so one more function was added to the already complex duties of the printing machine.

So it has been with every advance. The enlargement of papers by the addition of supplements or odd pages, brought about the necessity of pasting or stitching these pages into the main body of the paper. A press had to be devised to do this work. To-day the 600,000 copies of *Tit Bits* and other London weeklies are printed, cover and all, folded, cut and stitched into a complete pamphlet on a single machine at the rate of 48,000 per hour.

## COLOR PRINTING.

The latest innovations have been in connection with color printing, which has required the addition of more new parts to the mechanism of the machine. A single color press built last year for one of the largest dailies in the country contained between 50,000 and 60,000 individual parts. It seems as though this was carrying the possibilities of one machine to its utmost limits, but it is by no means certain that still further additions may not be made.

Such machines as this cannot be constructed without great expense. The price of the most improved style of quadruple machine is \$35,000, of a sextuple \$45,000, and so on, the price mounting with the complexity of the press itself, and the increase in the work it is intended to do. In the best equipped newspaper office in the country the value of the machinery falls little short of \$1,000,000.

From the web press of 1871 to the latest improved form described at the beginning of this article, with its speed of 96,000 per hour, there has been no change of style or form. The improvements have been in matters of detail and in the direction of increased size and capacity. Even at the present time no thoughtful man would venture to say that the limit of speed has been reached. In the future our successors may smile at the designation of a press which prints less than 100,000 per hour and with cylinders revolving 200 times to the minute as "rapid." Nevertheless, by our present standards it is rapid, and its construction deserves to rank among the great achievements of the century.

R. HOE.

## Entertainment at the Eden Musee.

Last week's issue of the well-known *Home Journal* had this to of the Eden Musee: "The cinematograph exhibition at the Eden Musee is as good as a play. It consists of two series of pictures; one of notable events and comic pictures, shown at two, four, eight and ten P.M.; the other of a series of remarkable and mysterious illustrations shown at three, five and nine P.M. The latter are as mystifying as amusing, and it is difficult to understand how they are made. They are all imported from Florence and are more novel and ingenious than anything of the kind shown here. With the exception perhaps, of the realistic horrors of the Musee's subterranean chamber, there is a great deal of entertainment and delightful instruction for young people at the Musee. Visitors are reminded that no intoxicants are served; that Ajeeb the marvellous chess and checker automaton continues to successfully play all comers; that there are thousands of rare stereopticon views upon which one may linger for hours; and that upstairs there is the American Gallery and a display of army and navy heroes most interesting. Furthermore that the Musee is open on Sundays."

The Musee has had many compliments like the above, and scarcely a day passes that one or more persons of note throughout the country tell the management how pleased they are with the entertainment provided. The Metropolitan Orchestra which has just begun a summer engagement is meeting with much success. The dozen members are all artists of unusual merit and sing as well as play upon instruments. They present selections from the leading comic operas and their enthusiasm and good nature coupled with their artistic ability makes each concert so interesting that the large Winter Garden is always well filled. These concerts take place afternoon and evening, and no two programmes are alike. The Winter Garden has been newly decorated, and with the palms and flowers that appear at intervals, the place is more like a roof garden than a concert hall, and is at all times kept delightfully cool by electric apparatus.

## Cure for Lockjaw.

An exchange gives the following remedy for lockjaw, which is easily tried: "Having seen in your paper, lately, accounts of several cases of lockjaw, resulting from injuries by stepping on rusty nails, etc., I send you a remedy which has been known to prevent this painful disease in several instances: Take a red-hot coal from the fire, and pour sweet oil (olive oil) on it; then hold the wounded part over the thick smoke, as near as possible without burning. It will be necessary to repeat the operation two or three times a day. This remedy has been known to cure after the jaws had commenced to get stiff."—*Ex.*

## DR. WILLIAM A. GORTON.

HIS SUDDEN DEATH IN A BOSTON HOSPITAL, MONDAY, MAY 1—BORN IN BROOKFIELD IN 1854—FEW MEN HAVE MADE A BETTER RECORD.

Dr. William Arthur Gorton, for eleven years superintendent of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, in Providence, R. I., and widely known as an expert on insanity, died on Monday, May 1st, in Boston. He had been critically ill for the past three or four months, submitting to a surgical operation at a Boston hospital, April 23d, and hopes were entertained of his recovery until Saturday, when he began to sink and passed away Monday. Funeral services were held at Danvers, Mass., on Thursday. He was the oldest child of Tillinghast and Adaline Rice Gorton and was born on Gorton Hill, June 21st, 1854. He was educated at Brookfield Academy and Whites-town Seminary. He was graduated in medicine at the medical department of the University of New York in 1876. He was resident physician at Bellevue Hospital for a year and a half. He practiced for a short time in Cooperstown, Otsego County. He then went to Auburn in 1878, and for a time was assistant physician at the asylum for insane criminals in that city. He was chosen superintendent of the Danvers State Hospital, in Massachusetts, in 1885 and remained in charge of that institution till 1888, when he was made superintendent of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, at Providence, a wealthy private corporation and an institution having a high standing and reputation for the care and treatment of the insane.

Dr. Gorton married Miss Elizabeth Langley, of Danvers, Mass., who survives him with three children. He has a brother, George V. Gorton, of Utica; a sister, Cora H. Gorton, of Oriskany Falls; and Dr. Frank A. Gorton, of Waterville, is his cousin. He also has many relatives now living in this town.

The *Utica Press* says of the deceased: "Dr. W. A. Gorton will be kindly remembered by scores upon scores of those who were fellow students with him at Whites-town Seminary in the early seventies. He was a man of imposing presence, genial and kind disposition, who made friends easily and held them firmly. He made a specialty of mental medicine and achieved an enviable reputation as an alienist. He was cheerfully accorded front rank by his brethren in that specialty of the profession and deserved their good opinion. The news of his death comes as a sudden shock to the people in this section, as no news of his illness preceded it. Few men of his years have made a better record or led a more useful life."

## DEATH OF MRS. MACINTIRE.

A WELL-KNOWN AND LOVED FORMER RESIDENT OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND., PASSES AWAY.

Indianapolis News, June 22.

Mrs. MacIntire, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas MacIntire, died last night after an illness of several weeks at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. C. C. Foster, in North Pennsylvania Street. She was born in Columbus, Ohio, in July, 1825. She was married early and after a residence in Knoxville, Tenn., came to Indianapolis in 1852, where she lived continuously until 1879, her husband, the late Rev. Mr. MacIntire, being in those years the Superintendent of the Indian State Institution for the Deaf. Leaving the institution in that year, the family removed to Flint, Mich., where Mr. MacIntire was the Superintendent of the Michigan Institution for three years. He then removed to Wilkesburg, Pa., near Pittsburgh, where he was the head of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf for a short while, when, on account of ill health, he resigned and came to Indianapolis.

For the last two years, until the death of her daughter, Mrs. Merriek E. Vinton, Mrs. MacIntire lived with her at New Rochelle, N. Y. She came here only two or three

months ago, attending the fatal illness of her daughter, who had also come to visit the family. Since the death of her daughter, her own health had declined rapidly, although she had been failing previously for a year or two. The cause of her death was a general failure of vital powers superinduced by recurrence of the grip.

Mrs. MacIntire was widely known in Indianapolis, and particularly well known in the First Presbyterian Church, of which her husband had been a ruling elder. She was a woman of singular gentleness, refinement and dignity of character. She was known and loved for her kindly acts, and for her serenity and sweetness which made her advice much sought, and extended the field of her usefulness. She was, until recent years, much engaged in the work of the church, and throughout her life was active in supplementing the work of her husband as an educator of the deaf. Three children survive her—Mrs. C. C. Foster, Mrs. Charles Martin-dale and Mrs. Morris Ross. The funeral will take place at the residence of Mr. Foster, Saturday morning, June 24th, at ten o'clock.

## In Memory of Dr. Carver.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association of the Deaf of Westchester County, recently, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take unto Himself our dearly beloved friend, Rev. ALEXANDER B. CARVER, D.D., an honorary member of this Association—

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Carver, this Association has suffered a great loss. Following in the footsteps of the Master, he served us well; he was always kind to those in affliction, peculiarly so to the deaf with whom he came in contact.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the widow and children in their great sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late friend, and also be placed upon the minutes of our Association.

Rev. Dr. Carver was the Honorary President of the Westchester County Association of the Deaf, located in Yonkers, N. Y.

## A Natural Mistake.

"I went to Paris," says an Englishman, "staying at the Hotel de Lille et d'Albion. 'Never having been there before, I lost my way could not find my hotel again, because I neither spoke nor understood French. Thinking some of the people I met might understand written English, I went into a stationer's shop and bought a large card, on which I wrote, 'Please tell me the way to the Hotel de Lille et d'Albion.'"

Again I sallied out, showing my card to several, but still to no purpose. At last a man read it and silently beckoned me to follow him, which I did as silently for a mile or more. Then he pointed, still silently, to the sign of the hotel, and when I saw it I broke the silence by exclaiming, 'Thank you.'"

"What," he replied in amazement, are you an Englishman? So am I, but I took you to be deaf and dumb."

## Isolated Peoples.

Perhaps the most isolated tribe of people in the world is the Tskuktshi, a people occupying the northern portion of the peninsular of Kamchatka and the country northward toward Bering Strait. These people are practically independent of Russia, who appears to have reasons of her own for letting them alone. They have practically no communication with the outside world, and have only been visited two or three times—the last time by Major de Windt on his journey through Siberia.

The inhabitants of the New Siberian islands are also practically alone on earth, for they can only communicate with the mainland and therefore with the rest of the world once a year, and a succession of bad seasons might isolate them for years.

The pygmies of the great central African forests, if they can be called a tribe, have also been apart. For ages their existence was little more than legendary, and only two expeditions commanded by white men have ever penetrated into their abode.



NEW YORK, JULY 6, 1899.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published at 163d Street and Broadway) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

## TERMS.

One copy, one year, \$1.00  
if not paid within six months, 1.50

## CONTRIBUTIONS.

All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications.

Contributions, subscriptions and Business Letters to be sent to the  
DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,  
Station M, New York City.

Specimen copies sent to any address on receipt of five cents.

Notices concerning the whereabouts of individuals will be charged for at the rate of ten cents a line.

"He's true to God who's true to man;  
Wherever wrong is done  
To the humblest and the weakest  
Neath the all-beholding sun,  
That wrong is also done to us,  
And they are slaves most base,  
Whose love of right is for themselves,  
And not for all the race."

This being a holiday week, we have found it impossible to put into type all the correspondence received. Delayed articles will appear next week.

We wish correspondents would take into consideration the mechanical difficulties of getting out a weekly paper the size of the JOURNAL. They should bear in mind the fact that, although it is nothing astonishing that the news of the world of one day appears in print in the daily papers a few hours afterwards, it is quite the opposite with ordinary weekly papers. The dailies are backed up by millions of dollars in capital, and have machinery worth a million or more, specially constructed for rapid work, both in composition and printing. Consequently, whenever it is possible, send the news to the JOURNAL so that there will be ample time for typesetting and proof-reading. Do not think, when mailing your letter late, that yours is the only correspondence that will reach us at the last moment. It is more than likely it is only one of a dozen such letters. But if anything of importance requires chronicling, don't postpone sending it, because you fear it will reach us too late for publication. Make the effort, and we are sure to meet you halfway.

THE Sixth Summer Meeting of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, held its sessions in Clarke Hall, of the Northampton, Mass., Institution, from June 22d to the 28th.

There were fully three hundred in attendance, about twenty being Principals of Schools. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell presided, and the opening address was made by Vice-President Sanborn, of the Trustees of the Northampton School. Mr. Sanborn paid a beautiful tribute to the late Miss Rogers, whom he likened to the "Maid of Saragossa."

"Who hung so fiercely on the flying Gaul—  
Folled by a woman's hand, before a battered wall."

He continued: "That 'flying Gaul,' the French system of instruction, casually adopted in America, was long since banished from France itself, and has been succeeded here either by the somewhat deceptive combined method, or by our better mode of pure oral instruction, in which Miss Rogers led the way even before you, Dr. Bell, came across the Atlantic to carry forward the work so zealously."

The program throughout the sessions was interesting, and the papers read by educators of hearing youth proved especially valuable.

The Akoullation was tested on two different days, by the deaf who were present. Dr. Bell witnessed the tests, but advanced no opinion. We would like Dr. Bell to send the JOURNAL his impressions concerning the instrument.

Wm. K. Chase was united in matrimony to Miss Catherine W. Miller, of Thompsonville, Ct., in Springfield, Mass., July 1st. Their permanent residence is Winsted, Conn.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Dora Black to W. D. Edwards, on the 12th of June. They are living at 447 South Normal Parkway, Chicago.

Mr. Olof Hanson, of Minnesota, and Miss Agatha M. Tiegel, were married at the home of the bride's parents, Grandview Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the afternoon of Monday, July 3d.

## PHILADELPHIA.

*From our Philadelphia Correspondent*

The attention of the deaf of this State has been called to the announcement of the Pennsylvania Society, which will hold its fourteenth convention, on August 23d-25th, 1899.

The announcement has long been expected, so that it came none too soon. A few words concerning the arrangements will not be amiss here.

It has been an invariable rule for the society to meet in the court-houses of the different cities where meetings have been held, but occasionally the rule had to be departed from, as in this case. The court-house in York City is being rebuilt, and when finished will be an imposing edifice, judging from the architect's drawings which we have seen. Hence, as was court-teously pointed out by the County Commissioners, the building could not be used at the time the society desires it.

The Committee on Arrangements has still been fortunate in securing the Parish House of St. John's Church, which, though less imposing in size, is yet amply large and convenient for the gatherings of the deaf, and but a short distance from the hotels mentioned on the program.

The oration by Mr. A. F. Adams, of Washington, D. C., will doubtlessly be a treat, and we look forward to it with high anticipations.

It is a practice with most conventions of the deaf to allot some time to religious services, and a very good custom it seems. The deaf are so scattered around the cities and country that they do not often come together in large numbers, but only when such an opportunity as the convention affords is given. Thus St. John's Church may have the largest number of deaf worshippers that it ever had at one time. By an error, the name of St. Luke's was inserted in the announcement in place of St. John's. Remember it is St. John's Church.

A reception will be arranged for in the Parish House, but it is expected to be a simple, inexpensive and pleasant affair, thus assuring a good time for all.

Perhaps the most interesting arrangement for the entertainment of those attending the convention is the excursion to the famous battlefield of Gettysburg. For a party of fifty persons or over, the round trip fare will be a round dollar, which is just about half the regular excursion rate. It is a trip worth making. For further particulars, kindly consult the announcement.

The hotel rates at this convention will probably be more satisfactory than they have been at many former ones. The rich deaf-mute will feel that he can get his meals and a good night's rest for "a song," while his poorer brother will feel contented. But there is something more to tell here that may interest the deaf, especially those whose avoirdupois is above the ordinary—that is, the three hotels arranged with are all within easy reach of each other. We may not have said it right, so we'll add that they are all on the same street and within two blocks. A great convenience when it is considered that the place where the meetings will be held is not far away.

The railroads will be as generous as ever, charging one cent per mile, distance travelled. But don't forget that this reduced rate can only be got by presenting a certificate or order to the ticket agent when buying a ticket to York. The order must first be obtained from Mr. R. M. Ziegler, Mt. Airy, Phila., or Mr. James S. Reider, 1538 Dover Street, Phila. When writing for railroad order, be sure to enclose a two cent stamp for a reply.

In two short weeks, on July 20th, the Clerc Literary Association will have its annual excursion to Atlantic City, via the Royal Reading route. The annual trips of the Association to this famous seaside resort have always been so pleasant and enjoyable that they seem to need little advertising. There is no overcrowding of cars, and little children who accompany their parents or caretakers will be as safe as the larger folks. A large attendance is hoped for. As the proceeds of the excursion will eventually go to the Church's expense fund, the excursion ought to be well patronized by the deaf and their friends. The Committee on Arrangements desire us especially to say that the last boat will leave Philadelphia to connect with trains in Camden at 7 A.M., NOT 7:30, as was first printed on the tickets by mistake. The train will leave Atlantic City at 6 P.M. The tickets are one dollar.

Seneca F. Large, Jr., a deaf-mute, has been awarded a prize of \$100 by the Home Visitor Publishing Company for the correct answer to puzzle which appeared in that journal recently. Mr. Large received a notice on Friday morning that his check would be forwarded to him on July 4th. He also received a very handsome scarf pin from the Company. Mr. Large is a carpenter by occupation. Rumor has

it that he will lead Miss Mabel Magee to Hymen's Altar some time in the Fall.

Miss Emma H. Barnes, of this city, will be married to Mr. Luke V. McQueen, of Camden, N. J., at the home of the lady's parents, on July 11th.

The infant girl of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stumpf was baptized by Rev. J. M. Koehler at All Souls' Church last Sunday afternoon. She was named Myrtle.

Mr. David B. Glenn, of Carlisle, Pa., who was visiting here has returned to his home.

John L. Detweiler, of Mainland, was a Sunday visitor at All Souls' Church.

Mrs. W. H. Lipsett and children spent last Sunday in Norristown, among relatives.

July 3, '99.

J. S. R.

## BUFFALO.

Here is a clipping from the Buffalo Courier of the 22d inst:

## REMARKABLE CASE.

Miss Dora Donald, heretofore of the senses of sight, speech and hearing, but not lacking in beauty and accomplishment, spent yesterday at the Ironsides Hotel. She came here from Cedar Rapids, Ia., and left at 8 o'clock on the Pan-American Express for New York City.

Miss Donald is scarcely out of her teens, but has won the distinction of being the most rapid typewriter on the continent. She is deaf, dumb and blind, but her wonderful development of the sense of feeling was the marvel of thousands at the Omaha Exposition, where she held an engagement during the entire duration of the fair. Miss Donald is a blonde of rare beauty, marked only by an expression of sadness, ever prevalent with those afflicted with loss of sight.

While at dinner in the cafe at the Ironsides last evening in company with her traveling companion, she was continually under the eyes of all the diners. When the waiter brought in the menu card, the elderly woman took Miss Donald's hand and, tapping off with her fingers the names of the dishes listed. She nodded and smiled at some, and waved a curly-headed negative to others.

While the silent discussion of entrees was going on the scene was most pathetic and the sympathy of the other guests at the hotel was thoroughly aroused. Mrs. Denning, of Boston, who was dining at a nearby table, was visibly affected and she walked over to Miss Donald, handing her a large bouquet of roses.

Miss Donald is an accomplished pianist, but has won most fame as a lightning manipulator of a typewriting machine. The method of teaching one who cannot hear, speak or see, must indeed be difficult. In dictating her companion held Miss Donald's left hand with her right hand, while the young woman operated the typewriter, dashing off the matter as rapidly as her companion can telegraph it to her.

For the purpose of obtaining some information about Miss Donald, I hastened to call on her elderly companion, but was informed that both had gone two hours ago.

Miss Almada Austin made a brief call on Mrs. Libbie M. Lloyd Sunday before last. They then went to the Riverside Park, and took full view of steamboats plying between this city and picnic grounds and neighboring towns over the border.

The first annual picnic will be held under the auspices of the De Sales Society, at Crystal Beach, on the 5th inst. An enjoyable time is expected to be had, and those going there will not regret the chance.

Mr. Louis Reinboldt, of Tonawanda, was seen in this city, last Thursday.

Mrs. Libbie M. Lloyd decides to go to Detroit for a visit to her aunt, after the convention of the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes.

During the convention in this ideal city, a cordial welcome to take up the abode at my house will be given to one who is my old classmate or an intimate friend. He will please let me know by a postal card.

J. B. L.

195 Condon Ave.

## The Eastern New York Picnic.

The third annual picnic of the deaf of Eastern New York will be held at Reinecke's Point, Kinderhook Lake, on Wednesday, July 26th.

The round trip fare from Albany will be 70 cents. Tickets can now be obtained from any member of the committee. The excursion train leaves Albany, via the Boston & Albany Railroad, at 10 A.M. sharp. There are trains returning at 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30.

Tickets should be secured in advance. Write to Mr. J. L. Comer-ton, care of H. C. Bascom, Troy, N. Y., and get your ticket.

The bicycle races and other contests will be a feature of the picnic. Besides two races at the Lake there will be a road race from Albany to the Lake. No entrance fee will be required for the road race, but each contestant must have a ticket, which will be good to return on by train in the evening. Those desiring to enter any of the races should write to Mr. A. J. Keenan, 4 North Lansing St., Albany, N. Y.

Some of our New York friends having promised to attend, we should advise them, if they cannot come up the preceding day, to take the night boat, (People's or Citizen's Line). All of the railroads converging at Albany have trains that permit of reaching Albany before the departure of the picnic train.

Kinderhook Lake is an ideal picnic ground. We have secured the point for our exclusive use on the 26th, and there will be no intrusion by strangers. There is ample shelter, and even if it rains there will be no danger of getting wet. All picnickers are advised to bring lunch with them.

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

To MEMBERS:—The coming Triennial Meeting of our National Association will be held at St. Paul, Minn., July 11-14, and for this meeting we have been granted a rate of fare and one-third on the certificate plan.

In order that the benefit of this reduced rate may be obtained, when you purchase your going ticket, be sure to take a receipt from the Ticket Agent therefor. On arrival at St. Paul you will present your certificate to Mr. A. R. Spear, Chairman of the Local Committee, who will be in attendance at the meeting, and who will sign same. When one hundred certificates have been signed by him, the Joint Agent will then sign and stamp the receipts, and the holder can then, upon presentation to Railroad Ticket Agent, obtain tickets at one-third fare returning to original starting point via route used going.

Many of my friends have urged me to form a special party, the Eastern members concentrating here and traveling together, and I have decided to do so. A cordial invitation is extended to our eastern friends to unite with our Local Society, and travel as a special party from Chicago to St. Paul. We shall leave on the Burlington Route, popularly known as the "Mississippi River Scenic Line," at 6:30 P.M., July 10, 1899, arriving at St. Paul 7:45 A.M., July 11, in ample time for the opening session.

I believe our members will enjoy the trip along the banks of the Mississippi river, which are traversed for a distance of nearly three hundred miles will give them an opportunity to view the most picturesque scenery along the "Father of Waters."

Special cars have been set aside for our exclusive use, and the undersigned, speaking for the Pas-a-Pas Club, sincerely hopes you will make an earnest effort to attend this year's meeting.

You are respectfully urged to write me if any further information is desired.

The rooms of the Pas-a-Pas Club, at 40 East Randolph Street, (Hendel Hall) will be open all day the 10th and delegates are requested to make same their headquarters while in this city. All necessary information wanted can be secured there.

Very respectfully yours,  
FRANK P. GIBSON,  
Pas-a-Pas Club.

## NURSED LIKE A BABE FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.

UNABLE TO MOVE OR HEAR—  
STARTLING CASE OF YOUNG MAN  
HALF TURNED TO STONE.

*Ohio State Journal.*

The strange case of George Wilbur Plotner has been baffling the medical profession for many years. This young man has just celebrated his eighteenth birthday, yet he is as helpless as the day he was born—unable to move, hear or talk. His mind is a total blank, his bones mostly ossified, and he weighs only 30 pounds—the weight of an ordinary child of 3 or 4 years.

This strange and woefully unfortunate human being is the son of George D. Potner, residing at 1301 West Sandusky street, in this city. The youth has been kept closely at home, and few outside the medical profession are aware of his existence.

At first sight of the almost inanimate body, one is horrified at the expression of the face, and the shrunken body is a spectacle frightful to behold. It is almost impossible to conceive that a human being can live under such conditions. The body of the young man is about 3 feet long, but the head is the normal size, giving him a weird and unnatural appearance. The lower limbs are almost completely ossified, only a span in circumference, and as hard as rock. The chest seems to be sound, although somewhat shrunken, but the mother explained that the lungs and heart are perfect. The face has the appearance of a man 30 years of age, who might be at the point of death after a long illness. The flesh is grayish white, like a dead person's, and a mustache and slight beard adds to his uncanny looks. The young man seems to be totally unconscious of everything going on about him, and day after day gazes absently into space. Shortly after my entrance into the house he began the most dismal groaning, which he kept up at frequent intervals.

Mrs. Plotner said of her son's helplessness: "I have nursed 'Bubble' like a babe for 18 years. He is helpless in every sense of the word, and has to be fed, washed and clothed as if he was a 2-week-old babe. He was all right until a week old, when a rush of blood to the head turned to water. This caused a kind of dropsy, which bloated his head until it reached a fearful size. By placing the hand behind his head you could feel the slushing of the water. The case baffled the physicians, but finally

one doctor determined the cause of the trouble and removed the water. His body then became terribly bloated and the doctor said 'Bubble' could live but a short time. Then a sort of mortification set in which was appalling in its nature. He appeared to be almost a living corpse. This, however, gradually went away and was never explained. In spite of the statement of the doctor, he has survived for 18 long years. When he was 7 years old, his body was no larger than a 2-week-old baby, and his clothes were about as large as an ordinary doll's dresses. He has never been able to talk or hear, but can say one word, 'Mamma,' and from my constant repetition can understand from the motion of my lips a few words."

THE Indianapolis News of a recent date contained the following editorial:

"The re-election of Superintendent Johnson, of the State School for the Deaf and Dumb, marks another step of progress. With the ending of his present term, Mr. Johnson closes sixteen years of service in the Institution. If he lives to serve the time for which he is now elected, he will have been with the Institution twenty years. The fact itself is one of great value. Mr. Johnson first came to the Institution at a time of political turmoil, when the good rule of merit and long continuous service had for some years been broken up, and the Institution made a byword and a reproach among its class in the country for the way in which it had been given over as political spoils. Mr. Johnson had the good fortune to be the first one appointed in this bad era that was able to make a stand against it, and to maintain his place, and thus the fact of his continuous service is a thing of value apart from the excellent condition that he has brought about, and the advanced stand that the Institution has taken under his management. It is to be hoped that incumbents, such as he and Dr. Edenharter at the Central Hospital for the Insane, are a sign that Indiana has passed forever from the bad era in which she made the care of her wards the opportunity of spoils-men. There never was a stronger effort to raid the institutions for party purposes than in recent years. Thanks to Governor Mount, the attempt failed. He stood by the faithful administrators of these public trusts. Let us hope his stand will be emulated by every Governor; that Indiana has seen the end of anything but the administration of her public institutions on the grounds of merit, and for the sole end and aim of the purposes of their being."

## Lake Trip and Rail to St. Paul.

A great many of those going to St. Paul via Chicago are desirous of knowing the fare, and the best route to travel over, and for these reasons I take pleasure in giving them the desired information. The railroad fare of one and one-third rate for round trip is \$15.15. There are fully half a dozen routes by which one can reach St. Paul, but no road offers such an inducement to the deaf as the Wisconsin Central does. The Wisconsin Central is one of the oldest and best roads in the West, and the 6:25 P.M. train reaches St. Paul at 8:15 the next morning. It passes through many of the famous Wisconsin summer resorts, a glimpse of them is given enroute. As a special inducement to the deaf, the Wisconsin Central officials will give the party leaving Monday morning, July 10th, at 9 o'clock, a free boat trip on the "Christopher Columbus," the well-known lake steamer to Milwaukee. Arriving there at 2 P.M., and making connections with the train at Milwaukee at 8 P.M. Baggage may be checked from Chicago. This arrangement will give every body an opportunity of including a lake excursion in their journey and a half day of pleasure in the Cream City, without extra expense. The Milwaukee deal will take the party in charge. The Wisconsin Central will also give the party a special car from Milwaukee. For further particulars address Mr. Phee, Passenger Agent, at 230 Polce Street, Chicago, or call on

O. H. REGENSBURG,  
261 Dearborn St.,  
CHICAGO.

## Notice.

A special service will be held at St. James Church, Milwaukee, by the Rector, the Rev. E. G. Richardson, with the Rev. A. W. Mann as interpreter, on Sunday evening, July 9th.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "THE LIFE AND Achievements of Admiral Dewey," the world's greatest naval hero. By Murat Halstead, the lifelong friend and admirer of the nation's idol. Biggest and best book: over 500 pages, 8x10 inches; nearly 100 pages halftone illustrations. Only \$1.50. Enormous demand. Big commissions. Outfit free. Chance of a lifetime. Write quick. The Dominion Company, 3rd Floor Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

## BUSINESS PROGRAMME.

## Sixth Convention of the National Association of the Deaf.

ST. PAUL, MINN., JULY 11-14, 1899.

TUESDAY, JULY 11TH, 9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

## Organization.

Invocation by the Bishop of Minnesota, interpreted by Rev. A. W. Mann, of Gambier, Ohio.

## Addresses of Welcome:

The Governor, of Minnesota.  
The Mayor, of St. Paul.  
Judge Mott, of Faribault.

## President's Address.

## Report of Officers and Committees.

## New business.

Reading and discussion of papers in the order of precedence.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12TH, 9 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

Invocation by Rev. P. J. Hasenstab, Chicago, Ill.

## Unfinished business.

Reading and discussion of papers.

## New business.

FRIDAY, JULY 14TH, 9 A.M. TO ADJOURNMENT.

Invocation by Rev. J. H. Cloud, St. Louis, Mo.

## Unfinished business.

Reading and discussion of papers.

## New business.

## Adjournment.

Benediction, Rev. A. W. Mann, Gambier, Ohio.

Papers will be read and discussed in the following order:

1. Miss Hypatia Boyd, Milwaukee, Wis., "Sunday School Instruction for the Deaf."
2. Olof Hanson, Faribault, Minn., "How the National Association Might be Made More Useful."
3. A. L. Pach, New York, "Little Trials and Big Tribulations."
4. Rev. A. W. Mann, Gambier, Ohio, (Subject to be announced.)
5. E. A. Hodgson, New York, (Subject to be announced.)
6. Rev. J. H. Cloud, St. Louis, Mo., "Value of Missionary Work Among Adult Deaf-Mutes After they Leave School."
7. J. L. Smith, Faribault, Minn., (Subject to be announced.)
8. J. Schuyler Long, Delavan, Wis., (Subject to be announced.)
9. O. H. Regensburg, Chicago, Ill., "Deaf Apprentices."
10. J. I. Sansom, Chicago, Ill., "Opportunities for the Deaf for Success."
11. Rev. P. J. Hasenstab, Chicago, Ill., "Social Side of the Deaf-Mute Life."
12. G. W. Veditz, Colorado Springs, Col., "Schools for the Deaf in Relation to the Public School System."
13. Francis C. Gueffray, Bryant, South Dakota, "The Tendency of Our Convention."
14. Phil. L. Axling, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, "A Higher Education to Fit the Deaf for Independent Competence."

Other papers in order of assignment.

Papers are listed in the order of application or acceptance.

Writers not present nor prepared when called upon, will forfeit their place on the programme. Those unable to be present may have their papers read by proxy; provided that notice thereof be given in writing to the President. If so requested, the President may designate proxies.

Attention is called to the rule of this Committee as announced in Bulletin 1, DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, May 11th, 1899, "That the reading of papers be limited to fifteen minutes, and that discussion be limited to the same time, the writer or presenter in every case to have the 'privilege of closing the discussion.'"

Persons desiring to discuss papers are requested to notify the Chairman of this Committee, or to hand their names to the President, in writing. Speakers will be given the floor in the order of application.

Within the time limit no one can speak twice on the same subject, nor beyond the time limit, except by unanimous consent of the Convention.

No application for place on the programme can be considered by this Committee after July 1st, but request may be made through the President at the Convention.

(Signed)

J. M. KOEHLER, Chairman,  
4624 Whittier St., Germantown, Phila.

G. T. DOUGHERTY,  
Chicago, Ill.

AGATHA M. TIEGEL,  
Faribault, Minn.

Committee on Programme.



## OHIO.

### Another Independent Paper for the Deaf.

### JOHN VOGELHUND IS ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.

### Sorrow at Yost's Household--Changes at the Oregon School--A Sad Accident--Other News Notes.

[News items for this column may be sent to our Ohio News Bureau, care of Mr. A. B. Greener, 908 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.]

There is to be another paper for the deaf started on the 7th inst., and probably not long thereafter another name added to the "has been" deaf-mute papers that now sleep in the graveyard of deaf-mute journals. Mr. Eddie Holy-cross is to be the founder of the new journal, which is to be called *The Deaf World*, and it will be published in this city. We are informed that Mr. L. D. Waite is to be chief editorial writer. It is also stated that Mr. Holycross has capital enough to back the paper for a long while, and has no fears of its early demise. Mr. Holycross has a perfect right to go into the venture and get rid of his money, but we fail to see the necessity of another paper, and our prediction is that sooner or later it will follow the publications he has had to do with in previous years.

The *Evening Press* of Tuesday had the following:

"Jacob Vogelhund; a deaf-mute employed at the Josephinum was the victim of a terrible assault shortly after eleven o'clock, Monday evening.

"Early in the afternoon Vogelhund was engaged by Mr. Joe Kaiser, the East Main Street grocer, and a number of city firemen, to take them to camp at Roche's woods, on Big Walnut Creek. The men were taken to the camp in Mr. Vogelhund's conveyance and he was returning home when the assault took place.

"When Mr. Vogelhund arrived at Livingstone Avenue, the young man who accompanied him boarded a car, and he started driving through the Andrews' woods alone.

"Near midnight his vehicle was found in the Josephinum yard, and a search was at once instituted.

"Early Tuesday morning the searching party discovered the unfortunate man just coming out of the Andrews' grove.

"His condition was pitiful to behold, and it was with difficulty that anything could be gotten from him.

"By signs he indicated that he had been assaulted and later on with the aid of an interpreter he told his story. He said that shortly after entering Andrews' grove some one jumped into the back of the wagon and struck him on the head with a club. The blow did not render him unconscious and he turned to make a fight when he was struck the second time and knocked from the wagon. He partially recognized the assailants and he endeavored in a feeble way to make an outcry. Again he was struck over the head and was eventually rendered unconscious. He came to several hours later, and was trying to make his way home when discovered by the searching party. After being knocked out the assailants went through his pockets and took everything of value, including \$48 in money.

"After telling his story Vogelhund swooned away, and it began to look as if his injuries would prove serious. Dr. Hamilton and another surgeon was summoned and an investigation disclosed that the unfortunate man had sustained a severe injury to the skull and the back of the head was contused considerably. At noon Tuesday he was in a serious condition, but was considered out of danger. From the description given of the men the people on East Main Street, gave a suspicion as to who the assailants are, and arrests may be made at any time. The police are investigating the case."

Later, on Thursday it had the following concerning the case:

"Officers Burtlett and Osborn are investigating the recent hold-up of John Vogelhund, the deaf-mute, which occurred in the Andrews' woods, Monday evening, and they have a good clew as to who the cuprits are. When Vogelhund was assaulted the man who hit him first, tried to scare him by pointing a revolver at him, and he was not struck until after he made a feeble outcry. Everything of value was taken from Vogelhund, and what makes the officers believe that it was not strangers who committed the deed, is that both of his purses and a silver whistle which he always carried were taken, while his keys and some private papers were not molested.

"Vogelhund was able to be around Thursday, but he presented a sorry plight. Both his eyes were blackened and he had a bad bruise on the back of the head. He is satisfied that he can identify his assailants if they are captured."

Vogelhund was a pupil of this school, and after leaving some years ago, was taken to the Josephinum, a Catholic Institution on Main Street, where he has since been employed. We have met him frequently. He is a strong, robust fellow, and had he not been taken unawares would have been a good match for any assailants. Whoever the man was that assaulted him must have been perfectly aware that Vogelhund carried money about his person, and knew of his intended drive to the camp.

Wednesday the city papers had the following:

"Mrs. Mary Yost, of 503 Sycamore Street, is mysteriously missing from her home, having been absent since nine o'clock Tuesday morning. The missing woman and her husband are deaf-mutes. Leonard Yost, the husband has been sick for a couple of years with consumption and is not expected to live long.

"Tuesday morning Mrs. Yost left the house without saying anything to any members of the family, leaving behind her husband and two children, girls, aged four years and nine months respectively.

"The mother-in-law of the missing woman called at police headquarters to-day and reported the disappearance. She claims that her daughter-in-law is slightly unbalanced mentally and fears are entertained that she has committed suicide. Mental trouble is said to have been caused by sickness. The police have been instructed to look for her."

The lady in question was Miss Mary Kennedy before marriage and graduated from the school here. Mr. Yost was also a pupil here. He has been confined to bed for the past six months by the disease above mentioned. Mrs. Yost has been found. She was at her brother's home, who lives eleven miles north-east of the city.

Mr. Yost's suffering came to an end yesterday morning. He was about thirty years of age and leaves a widow and two children. He will be buried Sunday afternoon from St. Mary's Church; interment at Mt. Calvary Cemetery. The deceased was a son of John Yost, and one brother, Frank, and two sisters, Margaret Ruetter and Kate Yahn besides his wife and children, are left to mourn for him.

The Oregon School will open in the Fall with a new superintendent and matron, and they are Ohio people too. We had supposed everything was all lovely out there when the school term closed, and the old officers remain in charge. But a change has been made. The new superintendent is Mr. C. C. Wentz. He received his training at the Ohio School, where he taught four or five years. Next he taught about five years in the Nebraska School, and then went to Oregon, where he engaged in the prune raising business. This did not pan out very well, so he turned his attention at pharmacy, and was following this business when elected to the Superintendency of the Oregon School. His salary will be \$1,200 and that of his wife as matron, \$600.

The four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Schory, Howard, met with a distressing accident Sunday evening. He was riding in a child's express wagon drawn by some neighboring playmate in the yard, when a sudden turn upset the vehicle and he was thrown on the ground. In the fall his right collar bone was broken. A doctor was immediately called and rendered medical aid, but it will be some time before the little fellow can run about again.

Mr. Albert Ohlemacher, a graduate of the institution and of Gallaudet College, '99, has received the appointment of physical instructor here, and will begin his duties when the term begins in the Fall.

A sweet little singer arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Neutzing Sunday noon. It a girl. Mr. Frank Smileau returned to the city the first of the week, and has gone up to the Home to assist on the farm for a while. Mr. McGregor is also up there putting the finishing touches on the chicken house.

It must be very pleasant for one to read his or her own obituary notice in advance before being buried. Several weeks ago we wrote that of Mrs. Samuel Kuhn, nee Mary Daily. While putting the finishing touches on this letter, the letter carrier brought us a letter which upon reading told us that Mrs. Samuel Kuhn, nee Mary Daily, is not dead, but still alive, and suffering with chronic rheumatism. The mistake all occurred from a similarity of names. The real deceased was a cousin of Mr. Kuhn, and not his wife. So there you are. Those who expressed regret at the news of Mrs. Kuhn's death will now as heartily rejoice that she is still among the living. A. B. G.

## NEW YORK.

### Another Fanwood Graduate Dead.

### CELEBRATING THE GLO-RIOUS FOURTH.

### A Budget of Interesting News Items.

Theo. I. Lounsbury's address is 208 East 59th Street, New York City.

Another death is to be recorded, and this is of Frank Turner, of Brooklyn, who died Sunday, July 2d, at 2 A.M. For some time he had been under treatment in a private sanatorium for consumptives. The day previous to his death he seemed greatly improved, and talked anticipatively of taking up his work in the fall, but towards night a hemorrhage set in and he died before he was even aware he was very ill.

And he, too, was in the prime of life, being twenty-six years old. At Fanwood he was an athlete, indulging in all the sports, and held the record for pole vaulting.

Upon graduation he followed up the trade he learned at school (printing) and up to a month ago was employed on the official organ of the Volunteers of America. Three years ago he married Ella Taylor, one of Fanwood's many bright and pretty girl graduates, and a child now over a year old survives him, in addition to the bereaved wife and mother.

Frank Turner was a good and modest young man, striving to do right, conscientious, and revered his parents, carrying out his mother's death-bed prayer never to touch intoxicants. He was at one time a member of the old Fanwood Quad Club, but resigned and subsequently helped organize the New York Deaf-Mutes' Club, and six months ago sent in his resignation for conscientious scruples, but it has laid on the table ever since, his fellow members being unwilling to lose so worthy a fellow member. He figured in all the church and other affairs of the deaf, and was a member of the Brooklyn Guild of Silent Workers. He will be sadly missed by many, and great sympathy is felt for the bereaved wife.

The funeral was held on Tuesday, July 4th, the interment was private.

A good many of the deaf have gone to the country to spend the Fourth, and several have gone with their wheels on a three days' jaunt covering Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, for a good many of the business houses have closed down from Saturday till Wednesday morning. Even at this writing, Monday, the Fourth, is already here, for the small boy cannot wait till tomorrow, but then there will be the biggest noise. To-day is the anniversary of the annihilation of Cervera's fleet outside Santiago Bay.

Mr. George Berner and family are taking things easy out in Corona, L. I., where they have rented a small house for the summer, which has a large yard and those things that go to give a country aspect--chickens and berries galore. They like it so much that they are seriously thinking of settling there permanently and acquiring the property.

Mrs. Alex. McVraith and children spent a day with Mrs. Berner, and had a great time, the children attacking the cherry trees and filling up till they could eat no supper.

Mrs. Charles Vetterlein and daughter Helen, are going away for the entire summer, probably to their usual retreat out on Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Miller, of North Carolina, who were married a couple of weeks ago, are stopping at the Park Avenue Hotel in this city, and after a good two weeks of sight-seeing and side trips, will leave for the south. John wanted to "steal a march" on his friends, not wanting it known they were in town till the last day, when they would do a little calling, but the sharp eyes of Alex L. Pach espied him on Broadway, and thus this paragraph.

Miss Grace Redman has had the misfortune to lose her brother, Louis, who died last week, Friday.

Charles McManus and his brother made a trip on their wheels, Sunday, for some place up beyond the Palisades, but for once they were forced to retreat, mud being ankle deep.

Miss Grace Hamilton Jones, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Jones, was married to Dr. Palmer H. Lyon, at high noon, on Wednesday, June 28th, at St. Luke's Church, 141st Street and Convent Avenue. Several hundred people were present, mostly young ladies, her fellow students at the Normal College. Mr. Jones, with his daughter, headed the

bridal procession, giving her away, and Miss Ethel Jones, Grace's sister, acted as bridesmaid. Rev. Dr. Schwab, of the Church of the Intercession, tied the nuptial knot. Following the ceremony, a banquet was tendered to invited guests. Of the deaf who witnessed the marriage were Mrs. E. A. Hodgson, Mrs. M. Heyman, Mrs. C. J. Le-Clerc, Miss Jane Meigs, Mrs. A. A. Barnes, Misses Mamie, Sarah and Katie Elsworth, Rev. J. M. Koehler, of Philadelphia, and W. S. Abrams.

The marriage was to have taken place at the Church of the Intercession, 158th Street and Broadway, but the evening previous it took fire and was badly damaged, amounting in ruin to several thousands of dollars.

Any one desiring to purchase any part of household goods formerly belonging to a family where death intervened, will do well to communicate with the writer, whose address is found at the top of this letter. The list contains about everything of a six-room flat, and will be sold cheap.

Mr. Joseph Baker, of Boston, Mass., was in town for a week, and left for home on his wheel.

### ST. LOUIS.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Gilkey, of Fulton, Mo., are spending a few weeks in the city. Mr. Gilkey is the oldest teacher connected with the Institution at Fulton, both in years and point of service. Last Sunday afternoon he conducted a religious service in one of the city churches, and former pupils of the Fulton School imagined themselves once more in the chapel of their beloved *Alma Mater*.

The July Public Opinion Meeting was, by special appointment, held on the last Friday in June. The attendance was large, and interest in the topics discussed all that could be desired. The August Public Opinion Meeting will, also by special appointment, be on Friday, August 18th.

On account of the absence of the minister, it is not expected that there will be any church service at St. Thomas' Mission until August 20th. The Bible Class will, however, meet as usual, at 9.30 A.M. each Sunday.

The St. Louis delegation to the St. Paul Convention will not be quite as large as at first expected. Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Merrell and Mr. Chas. Wolf go by the steamer Dubuque, leaving here July 3d. Mr. W. S. Schaub and Rev. J. H. Cloud go by rail, and probably via Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Guss report that a burglar entered their residence a few nights ago, and stole \$88.21. The money has not since been recovered, nor has any clue to the thief been found. It is believed to have been the work of some one familiar with the premises and who knew where the money was kept.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Burns, of Granite City, are receiving congratulations from their friends over the advent of an heir, or heiress, we do not know which, but as it is their first born, all concerned are evidently satisfied.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Perlmutter have removed to Granite City, Ill., where Mr. Perlmutter has opened a shoe-shop, and where, it is hoped, prosperity will strike them hard.

Mr. W. I. Tilton, an instructor in the Illinois State Institution at Jacksonville, was in the city at the time of the Elks Convention.

The Steamboat Excursion to Montezano, on June 27th, given by United Episcopal Sunday schools, was attended by about thirty members of St. Thomas' Mission and their friends. The affair was especially pleasant for the children.

Miss Telya Lishe, of Peoria, Ill., is visiting Miss Nannie Morefield, at Edwardsville for a few weeks.

Miss Ivy Myers and Messrs. Hughes and Steidemann, Gallaudet College students, are home for vacation.

Mr. W. C. Davis, a recent graduate of Gallaudet College, stopped in the city for a few days recently, on his way home near Waco, Texas.

The Alumni Association of the Missouri School for the Deaf will hold its third re-union at Fulton, September 1st to 4th.

Dr. J. C. Waters, one of the trustees of the State School for the Deaf at Fulton, died suddenly of apoplexy on June 29th. Two of his children, Clara and Horace Waters, are students of Gallaudet College.

The grandmother of Miss Annie M. Royser died on June 22d, after a lingering illness. Miss Royser's many friends extend their sincere sympathy.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Wright have gone to visit relatives in north-eastern Missouri. Mr. Wright will be absent for about two weeks, but Mrs. Wright expects to be gone for about two months.

### Rev. H. Van Allen's Appointments.

SUNDAY, JULY 9.  
10:30 A.M.--St. Paul's, Troy.  
3:00 P.M.--St. George's, Schenectady.

### LINERS LOST AT SEA.

### A Captain's Story of Who is Off-tenest to Blame.

WHY HER COMMANDER IS SELDOM AMONG THOSE SAVED.

New York Sun.

"There's another side to this question of the criminal carelessness of the commander which we hear so much talk about whenever a liner is lost," said the captain of a big ocean steamship the other day. "It's not the captain who is really to blame in one case out of ten, even when he is running his ship at full speed through a fog. It's the public that's to blame, and I'll tell you how it is.

"To begin with, everybody knows of the rivalry between the different lines. Everybody knows what a difference there is, in the estimation of the public, between the rival boats of the same grade which start at the same time and come in 24 hours apart. The man who has traveled by the boat that comes in last is going to say to himself that next time he will go on the So-and-so, which must be a better boat, for didn't she come in a day ahead of the one he came on?"

"The captain of boat No. 1 is a hero for the time being, and the company he works for smiles on him. That he has run all the way at full speed through heavy seas and fogs and has taken all kinds of risks he knows, but he doesn't say anything about that, and the company doesn't, either. They have beaten the other line, and that is enough.

"The captain of boat No. 2, which came in a day behind the other, knows just what is in store for him before he reports at the office of his company. This is about what he hears:

"Why, how is this, Mr. Blank? You came in 24 hours behind the So-and-so. What was the matter anyhow?"

"Well, you see," says the captain, "we had storms part of the way, and when we got to the banks we struck a fog so thick you couldn't see your hand before your face, and we had to run at half speed all day."

"Ahem!" one of the owners will say. "Ahem! It's a bad thing, Mr. Blank, for us to be beaten 24 hours by the So-and-so."

"Captain Blank says no more, but feels that he has been reprimanded, and he remembers it on the next trip. The sea may be running 'mountain high' and the fog may be so thick you can't see the funnel from the bridge, but he is bound to get in on time this trip, and he does. The owners of the line smile on him. So he knows what he is required to do and goes on making record trips.

"It is the public, you see, which the company has got to please if it is to exist, and the captain has to please the company. Some day he does this once too often. He collides with another ship in a fog, maybe, or runs on the rocks. Perhaps the natural love of life or the thought of a helpless family keeps him from deliberately going to the bottom with the ship, but he knows that his career is at an end.

"The board sits on the case, and if there is any evidence to show that the accident was due to the carelessness of the commander in running at full speed in thick weather, or whatever the case may be, he is reprimanded and his certificate suspended for some months at least. When at last he gets the certificate back, it has a hole punched in it.

"Now let us suppose that he has been a faithful servant of the company for a good while, and they like him and decide to transfer him to another ship and give him a chance for existence. This new ship has to be insured, of course, before she goes to sea. The underwriters make their examination and in the course of their inquiries there comes up the question as to who is the captain of the ship.

"When they hear the name, they will probably say: 'Why, let us see! Isn't he the man who sunk the So-and-so? Yes? Oh, we can't take any risks on a ship commanded by Captain Blank! Put another commander in his place and it will be all right.'

"The company is therefore obliged to dismiss Captain Blank. Then he starts out to find another situation. His certificate, you remember, has a hole in it. He goes to see the owners of another line. As soon as they hear his name they say:

"Oh, yes. Didn't you command the So-and-so?"

"Yes, I command that boat."

"Humph! Very sorry, captain, but we haven't anything just now. If we should have anything, we will let you know."

"This scene is repeated at one steamship office after another on both sides of the water."

The captain leaned his elbows on the table. "Do you wonder," he said after a pause, "that generally when a liner is lost at sea her commander isn't among the saved? But mark my words," he added, rising, "in almost every disaster, when the cry of negligence is loudest, it's the public that's to blame and not the captain, who only does what he is obliged to do."

## TWENTIETH CONVENTION

OF THE

## Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes

TO BE HELD AT

## BUFFALO, N. Y.

August ~- 10th - 11th, ~- 1899

In the Central High School Chapel, Franklin Street.

First Day--Business Meeting.

### PROGRAMME:

Reading and discussion of addresses, reports and papers, election of officers, etc.

Second Day--An Excursion to Niagara Falls.

Headquarters: The Tift House, Main Street.

A Trolley ride to main points of interest in the city, and a cycling tour through the parks and to the beach are also being arranged for Saturday, or earlier, if possible.

Mr. Sol. D. Weil, who has kindly consented to act as Chairman of the Local Committee, reports the following hotel rates.

Tift House, 569 Main Street, \$2.50 and upwards per day.

The Genesee, Main Street, \$2.50 and upwards per day.

Hotel Normandy, 570 Main Street, \$1.25 per day. Lodging, 50 cents; meals, 25 cents.

Orleans House, cor. Main and Chippewa, \$1.50 to \$1.50.

Lodging, 50 cents.

Mansion House, \$2 per day. Lodging and breakfast, \$1.

Statler's (Restaurant), Elicott Square, meals, 25 cents.

A convenient, and not expensive arrangement would be to lodge at one of the above hotels and take meals at Statlers, where business people go for dinner. The Normandy is well known and popular among the deaf, the proprietor having always taken pains to make them comfortable when stopping at this house.

### FRIDAY'S EXCURSION.

A trolley ride to the Falls, thence to Lewiston by the far famed Gorge Route along the Niagara River, crossing to the Canadian side, recrossing on the New Suspension Bridge, returning to the Falls for dinner, (which can be had at 25 cents.) Time is then allowed for sightseeing around the Falls. Returning to Buffalo in a body at a special time.

Round trip tickets, \$1.25, provided 100 go.

(This excursion costs about \$2.50, at regular rates.)

### THE JAUNT BY WHEEL.

Saturday the Local Committee will take the bicycle riders around the city, visiting in the morning the Front, Fort Porter, Buffalo Park, the Zoo, and the site of the Pan American Exposition. After dinner another ride may be taken to South Park and Woodlawn Beach, from which if desired parties may return to Buffalo by steamboat (fare about 10 cents.)

From the above it would appear that a good time is assured all who attend the Twentieth Convention.

J. H. EDDY, President,

C. O. DANTZER, Secretary,

Rome, N. Y.

## FOURTEENTH CONVENTION

## Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf

AT YORK, PA.

August 23d to 25th, '99

The meetings will be held in the Parish House of St. John's Church, North Duke Street, beginning at ten o'clock, Wednesday morning, August 23d.

### SPECIAL FEATURES.

WEDNESDAY, 8 P.M.--Public Meeting, with an oration by Mr. A. T. Adams, of Library, National Museum, Washington, D. C.

THURSDAY, 9 A.M.--Special Services at St. John's Church. Rev. J. M. Koehler desires to hold a service of Holy Communion and invites all to attend.

THURSDAY EVENING, AT 8 P.M.--Parish House can be used for reception. A Caterer may be engaged to furnish simple refreshments at reasonable prices. Particulars to be made known at the meeting.

FRIDAY--Excursion to Gettysburg, the central figure of the War of Rebellion, the most conspicuous battlefield of ancient or modern times. For a party of over fifty persons, \$1 round trip.

The Eagle Hotel offers the following rates: Dinner at 50 cents each for adults, and 25 cents for children under 12 years of age. For a trip over the entire battlefield morning and afternoon drive, \$1 each; for a trip over the second and third days battlefield, 75 cents each; and for a trip to Round Top and along the third day line of battle, 50 cents each. Each driver is a thoroughly experienced guide. But the hotel furnishes the best lecturer on the field, Captain Minnigh, who will accompany the party and lecture to them at the various points of interest. An interpreter will be engaged, if possible, to translate lecturer into signs for the benefit of the deaf people.

The Central Hotel offers a trip over the battlefield, and dinner for \$1.00 each, with experienced guides and carriages, being an eighteen mile drive. Both hotel drivers will meet excursionists at train.

Further particulars to be made known at the meeting.

### HOTEL RATES IN YORK.

THE COLONIAL HOTEL, Market and George Streets, \$2.50 per day and upwards.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, Market and North Beaver Streets, \$1.50 per day. This hotel will be the headquarters of the Society.

THE CITY HOTEL, W. Market St. ab. Newberry St., \$1.50 per day. If a good many delegates stop at this place, \$1.35 per day may be charged.

### RAILROADS.

Card orders for excursion tickets to York from points in Pennsylvania and return at the rate of one cent per mile, distance travelled, have been issued by the R.R. Co., the Lehigh Valley R.R. Co., the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Philadelphia and Reading R.R. Co. These orders are good for purchase of excursion tickets from August 21 to 25th, inclusive, good to return until 28th, 1899, inclusive. The Philadelphia and Reading R.R. orders are good for the purchase of excursion tickets from points on its line to either Lancaster (King Street), Columbia, Harrisburg, or Sunbury, Pa., and return.

Those who go over the Philadelphia and Reading will need another order on the Pennsylvania Railroad for excursion ticket to York from Lancaster, Columbia, Harrisburg or Sunbury.

Application for orders should be made to R. M. Zeigler, Mt. Airy, Phila., Pa. (from now until August 1st), or Mr. James S. Reider, Chairman, 1538 Dover Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (from now until August 21st), enclosing stamp for reply.

Further information will be cheerfully furnished by the undersigned Committee on Arrangements:

JAMES S. REIDER, 1538 Dover St., Phila.

R. M. ZEIGLER, Mt. Airy, Phila.

THOMAS BREEN, 1951 Patton St., Phila.

Members are notified that the annual dues should be remitted to the Treasurer before July 1st. His address is, B. R. ALLABOUGH, Box 135, Edgewood Park, Pa.

J. M. KOEHLER, President, 4635 Whittier St., Germantown, Phila.



### The Magic Whirlpool.

Fill a glass tumbler with water, throw upon its surface a few fragments or thin shavings of camphor, and they will instantly begin to move and acquire a motion both progressive and rotary, which will continue for a considerable time. If the water be touched by any greasy substance, the floating particles will dart back and, as if by a stroke of magic, be instantly deprived of their motion and vivacity. —Etc.

### SITUATION WANTED

Mrs. Mary Wetteroth, a deaf-mute, desires a situation to do housework in a deaf-mute family. She will be glad to go into the country. Her address is care of Mrs. Henry Simons, 351 West 37th Street, New York.

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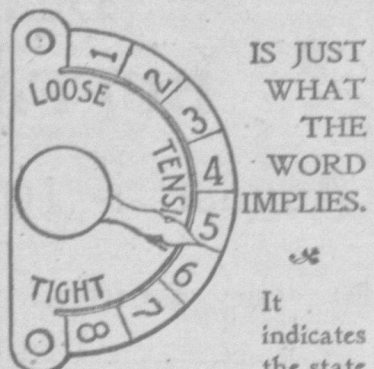
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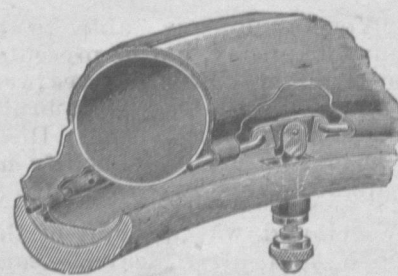
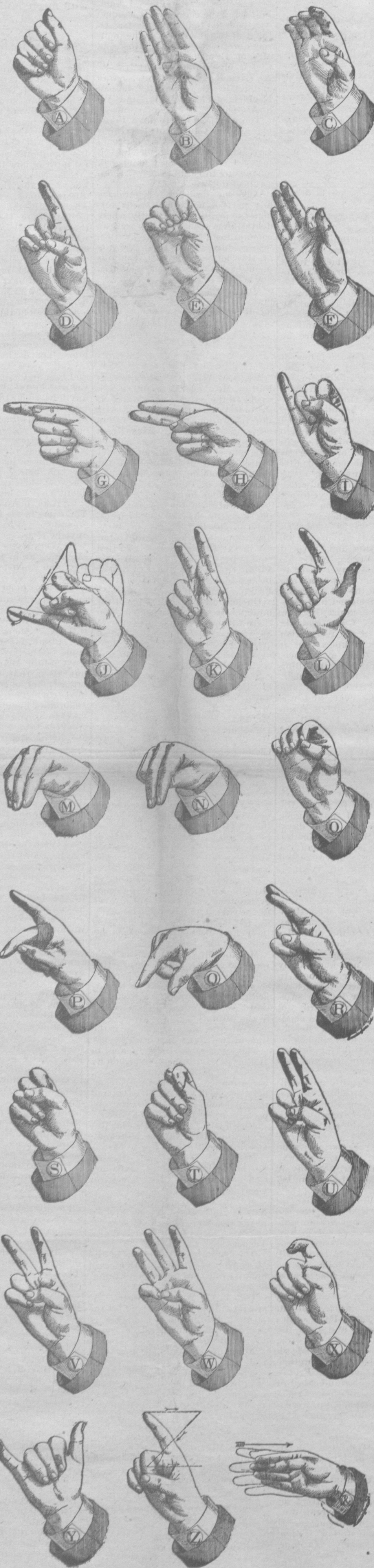
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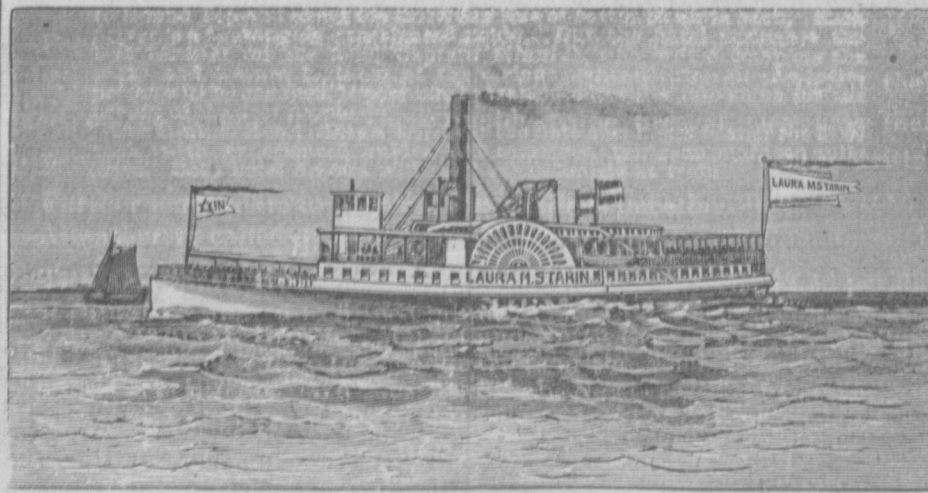
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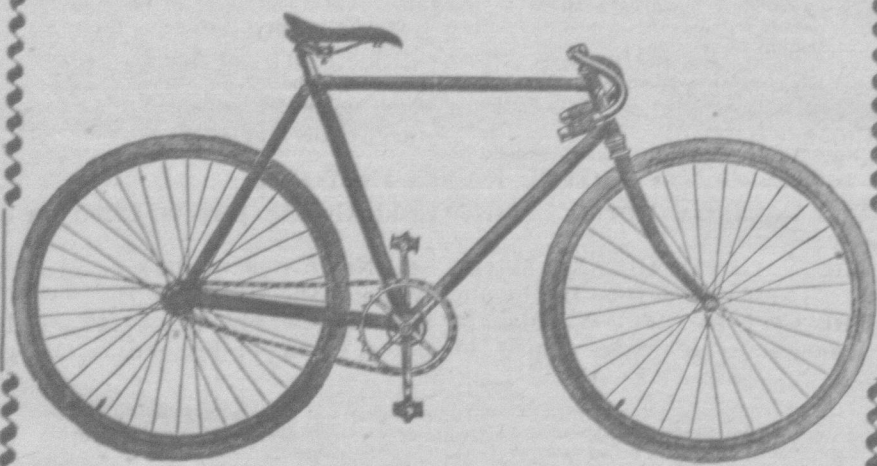
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